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FASCISM AT OUR DOOR—

But people of the world look to us for peace

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurl'd,
Here once the embattl'd farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

EVERY AMERICAN school child learns these verses by heart. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote them more than a century ago, to commemorate the first battles of the American war for independence at Lexington and Concord in 1775.

On the site of that battle, the graves of two Britisn soldiers are marked with this epitaph by James Russell Lowell:

They came three thousand miles, and died,
To keep the past upon its throne;
Unheard, beyond the ocean tide,
Their English mother made her moan.

Six thousand miles away in Korea last week, American GIs posed for pictures with their arms filled with small crosses. They were preparing to mark the graves of the first Americans killed in our nation's war against Korean independence.

Last week, too, America got an inkling of what the cost will be in dollars to keep the past upon its throne in Korea and elsewhere.

The first installment will be ten billion dollars.

THE EMBATTLED LAND against which this huge outlay of American might threatens is a small peninsula in Asia the size and shape of Florida.

Presumably, our $10,000,000,000 is to be appropriated to push back an armed uprising of Koreans across the 38th Parallel, an imaginary line cutting off the northern one-third of Korea from the South.

This is as ridiculous-seeming as if Congress had been asked for $10,000,000,000 to keep Floridians from around Lake Apopka from pestering Palm Beach.

Obiously, this sum is not merely to "police" Korea. Instead it is the "down payment"—first of a dizzily spiraling series of payments—on our bill for America's policy of keeping the past upon its throne in Asia, in Europe, in Africa and, yes, in America.

ALL WHO SEEK TRUTH and peace will continue to inquire into the cause and cure of the Korean outbreak. But we submit that there was never a time when all Americans of good will and good sense, regardless of differences, had a plainer common issue at stake.

Truman's $10,000,000,000 war budget (see Petran, p. 8), on top of the vast sums we have already spent in China, Greece and elsewhere to hold peoples in check since 1945, speaks a language all can surely understand.

- It means a super-war economy in which all the democratic hopes of the common man for a better life for himself and his children are drowned; in which all must become robots for the war machine; in which profits alone are sacred.
- It means a police state established under the slogan of ending police states—an end to freedom under the sardonic banner of freedom.

We suggest that this very day—not next week or next month—is the time to sit down and think over this situation calmly, whether you believe North or South Korea started the hostilities, whether you like or hate Russia, whether you accept the legality of the Pentagon's claims to UN sanction.

FIRST CONSIDER THIS appalling fact: The whole world is now in danger of an atomic war. The whole world is terrified at its nearness. You, as an American citizen and voter, hold the answer to the question the whole world is asking—to be, or not to be?

Now consider this:

Two thirds of the world's peoples are colored. Only a fraction of them are even formally represented in the UN. Even if you believe that the U. S. and the UN are fighting for their freedom, they do not think so. They do not appreciate the determination of the UN's commander, Gen. MacArthur, to hold back what he calls "the Mongol-Slav hordes." They do not join in Cardinal Spellman's castigation of "bestial" Koreans.

These people see freedom beginning only when **all** white overlords and "protectors" are expelled from their borders, only when they are finally free to determine their own destinies in their own ways.

IF AMERICAN PROGRESSIVES are fearful of what may happen in America (and you should not be fearful until you have done your utmost to prevent it), steel yourself with the knowledge that THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ARE ON YOUR SIDE, FOR YOU ARE ON THE SIDE OF HUMANITY.

The determined drive throughout the whole rest of the world for peace and outlawing of atomic weapons is humanity speaking in a greater voice than ever before. Washington cannot prevail against peace by calling it a "Kremlin trick," for similar appeals have come from the International Red Cross and many other organizations not even remotely connected with the political Left.

Furthermore Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier of India, who has fallen into an unique position among world statesmen in this crisis as a cold-war neutral and leader of a great colored people, cannot—even if he would—budge from his position that the Korean war must be localized and mediated through a properly-constituted UN including China.

EVERY PERSON of good will and good sense throughout the world supports Nehru's position. None can do otherwise.

There is not the slightest doubt that, if the U.S. got out of Korea and a representative UN guaranteed legal, democratic elections for an all-Korean government, the North Korean army would agree to withdraw behind the 38th Parallel.

THE WAR CAN BE STOPPED. YOU CAN STOP IT: YOU DO NOT HAVE LONG

They can't do that to our Dads

They're learning about justice the hard way, are these three children of the film writers jailed because they believed in the U. S. constitution. Shown above collecting money for a fighting fund for their fathers are, l. to r.: Peter Maltz, son of Albert Maltz; Nicola Trumbo, daughter of Dalton Trumbo; Mike Cole, son of Lester Cole.

AGNES SMEDLEY

Warning from the grave

PAGE 5

DEPORTATION DRIVE

Aliens first — then what?

PAGE 4

Box score on the 'UN Army'

HERE is the score to date on contributions to Gen. MacArthur's "UN unified command" in Korea, in response to UN Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie's July 14 appeal for military aid, "especially ground troops":

NO U. N. MEMBERS OFFER TO SEND MEN

(N.Y. Times, July 19)

BRITAIN & COMMONWEALTH (proprietors of the last great directly-owned colonial empire): The Pacific fleet of about 20 craft with aircraft carriers; Australian and New Zealand planes; 3 Canadian destroyers, Canadian transport planes. Reports of "any plan under consideration" to send ground troops authoritatively denied in London. Contribution from South Africa, where the most vicious racial legislation since Hitler has just been passed: Col. Alfred Katzin, chief UN representative with MacArthur's headquarters.

THAILAND (SIAM): Dictator Songgram will send 4,000 troops.

FRANCE: One 1,900-ton sloop.

BELGIUM: Transport planes to ferry U. S. troops to Korea.

NETHERLANDS: 1 destroyer.

ARGENTINA: Dictator Peron waiting for direct talks with MacArthur.

PHILIPPINES: 2 observers. "Internal demands" make sending troops impossible.

ECUADOR: 2 observers, maybe.

SALVADOR: 3 observers.

MEXICO: Talking about 1 observer.

CHILE: Ready to sell copper and nitrates for democracy.

CUBA: Ready to sell sugar; UN delegate openly delighted because price has risen 6c a lb.

BRAZIL: Will talk to MacArthur about aid "within means at disposal."

NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK: Transport tonnage, field hospital, ambulance unit.

GREECE: 6 transport aircraft (American). "Neuralgic condition" in Balkans makes troop contributions inadvisable.

PERU: "Prepared to initiate consultations."

NICARAGUA: Dictator Somoza reported "seriously considering enlistment and training of 5,000 men in case of necessity for the defense of democracy as an outgrowth of the Korean war."

AND IN KOREA: Exclusively U. S. ground forces fight under "UN" Gen. MacArthur, who told Chicago **Sun-Times** correspondent Mark Gayn four years ago: "The conflict between the Mongol-Slav hordes of the East and the civilized peoples of the West will be resolved on the battlefield"—and last year described his mission to London **Daily Mail** and N. Y. **Journal-American** reporters as being to bring "American initiative and business enterprise" to the Far East by using force against "the Oriental mind."

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Executive Editor*

EDITORIAL: Elmer Bendiner, Barney Conal, Lawrence Emery, Tabitha Petran. ART: Robert Joyce. ADVERTISING: Robert E. Light. BUSINESS and PROMOTION: Leon Summit. SUBSCRIPTION and CIRCULATION: George Evans. National representatives for advertising and circulation: CHICAGO: Ruth Miller, 4th floor, 170 W. Washington St., RAndolph 6-9270. LOS ANGELES: Hannah Baker, 2294 Alcyona Dr., Hillside 2530.

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THE MAILBAG

Comment on Wallace and the National Committee

Below we publish several letters commenting on the differing viewpoints of Henry A. Wallace and the Progressive Party National Committee on Korea and U. S. policy. The fact the great majority of the letters take issue with Mr. Wallace is not due to selectivity on the part of the editors; that's the way they came in. We will continue the reader's forum in future issues.

Deeply disappointed

BURLINGTON, VT.

I cannot agree with Henry Wallace on Korea. I am deeply disappointed by his statement. Had I been able to attend the PP Executive Committee meeting I would have voted for the statement supported 38 to 2 that the UN should at once seat the Peoples' Republic of China, thus paving the way for the return to UN of the U.S.S.R.—then order an end to hostilities and "make provision for the prompt establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea." I also agree with the committee that the UN must order the withdrawal of "his (Truman's) unilateral directive commanding the U. S. fleet to defend Formosa."

I consider the presence of U. S. troops in Korea as an unwarranted and willful interference in the affairs of a colonial country: a country involved in civil war; a country where the U. S. government has long been backing with money and arms the minority, fascist regime of Syngman Rhee in the southern part. To arms and money are now added the lives of Americans.

No matter how unctuously the bi-partisan directors of U. S. foreign policy prate about carrying democracy to the whole world, they (Dulles, Hoover and their associates) have always believed in property rights above human rights. This is the crux of the matter! If the American people knew the truth, if they were not so constantly poisoned by the press and radio, which is the propaganda arm of the controlling vested interests of our country, they would cry out in rage at the crimes that are being committed in the name of Democracy.

Helen H. MacMartin

Emergency convention

ATLANTA, GA.

It seems to me that Henry Wallace's stand means that hard times are ahead for the Progressive Party and the anti-cold war front in America. There is little doubt that its reflects a split in progressive thinking which until the emergence of the Korean incident was unified around opposition to America's foreign policy. It is high time something is done to prevent the peace front in general, and the Progressive Party in particular, from falling apart.

I would suggest that the GUARDIAN propose an emergency convention of the Progressive Party to air the different viewpoints on the Korean situation, which undoubtedly exist among the rank and file membership as well as the leadership. Wallace and the National Committee could present their viewpoints as well as their different views on the wording of an official party resolution whose adoption would be the main business of the convention. Richard L. Bush-Brown

Protecting capitalism

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Henry Wallace's about-face is a severe shock to a lot of us but it should not be so much of a surprise after all. Even "progressive" capitalism must be protected by cannons and cannon-fodder whenever and wherever it is threatened by the people it exploits — whether it be in far away Korea or Formosa or in nearby Arkansas or Mississippi. Harry Koger

A national tragedy

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I was shocked to read of the switch of Mr. Wallace over to the camp of the Truman interventionists. It is becoming more and more difficult to have confidence in men who profess to oppose the power of the reactionaries and who at the most critical moment run to join them. A national tragedy it is. A. Garcia Diaz

Deadly parallel?

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

The press notice about Henry Wallace reminds us that the weak liberals in Italy and Germany supported Mussolini and Hitler presumably because their countries were in war. Did that prove that a wrong was right? No! It only proved that the old saying, "My country, right or wrong," is one of the roads leading to fascism. W. Lee Green

Rally to Wallace

MOBERLY, MO.

Again Henry A. Wallace has sounded the note around which all lovers of peace and all progressives could rally. The "leaders" who threaten a split show little regard for the mighty mission our party could now fulfill in preventing World War III. The issues are either academic, legalistic, or designed for propaganda. Mr. Truman will not withdraw the troops and the Security Council will have to work out its legal problems.

Admission of New China is vital for this. To say that Mr. Truman violated China's territory by his action on Formosa seems to be merely copying the propaganda of New China. He called for the end of hostilities on BOTH sides, and the final disposal of Formosa could easily be its independence of both Chiang and the New China.

The American people in great numbers await someone to lead them to peace. Let our Party stand clearly by its Chicago pledge to "protect the security [Peace Plank] of the American people," and support the constructive plans of Mr. Wallace and we can speak and be heard. We can elect men in 1950 who can influence directly the destiny of the nations. If we split over past mistakes of Mr. Truman and the UN, we remain a minority—distrusted and suspected.

Mr. Wallace has called for the support of the rank and file of the Progressive Party. Let us bury our difference and rally to the great task it seems Providence has raised us up to meet.

Rev. David W. Janes,
Vice-Chairman
Progressive Party of Missouri

The Cairo Big Three agreement, confirmed at Potsdam and again by President Truman on Jan. 5, 1950, clearly states that Formosa was to be restored to the Republic of China. Truman's action violates the agreement and his own commitment. Ed.

Tested in crisis

LEXINGTON, KY.

There is no reason for the people to grow faint because their leaders are not up to the task history has placed before them, for there will always be leaders. Crises only test them, discard the unfit and bring forward new ones. Individuals die—actually and politically—but the people go on forever.

We probably expected too much of Hank anyway, probably exalted him too high. We should have concentrated more on advertising the Progressive Party and less on advertising Henry Wallace. Anyway he is done and I shed a tear on his political grave: but I will save the flowers for the people. Joan McHenry

Election for all Korea

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

In my opinion the GUARDIAN has been a little partial in presenting the Korean crisis. Power politics are not exclusively employed by the U. S., but equally so by the U. S. S. R. Neither of these countries so far seems to be truly interested in peace. Russia must have known about and backed the plans for a possible aggressive action of the North Korean Communists, just as the U. S. has been backing the corrupt South Korean government and its provocative attitude.

The only positive course of action for the UN would have been, and still is, to accept a proposal for a joint American-Russian supervised election, with Koreans of the right and the left as candidates. This election to be held on condition that the Communists withdraw behind the 38th parallel. This way the Korean people could decide for themselves the kind of government they want. Name withheld

What "self-rule" means

FAIRMONT, W. VA.

Thomas Stokes, columnist, Fairmont Times, July 12, says:

"Our joint military endeavor with the United Nations to check North Korea communist aggression against the Republic of South Korea has lifted the morale of the free nations of the world, to which we gave quick, inspiring leadership. It demonstrates that we are willing to fight for freedom and self-rule. . . ."

Let us define "self-rule" as the term that has been used for many years by the combined individual groups of the dominant employing producers, in their movement to obtain economic control of the life of the nation. The situation in the world today is sufficient to excite the fears of the lovers of individual liberty; this movement is now in the hands of the combined powers of capital, the church and the military. J. F. McNeely

War and socialism

MONTEBELLO, TEX.

The Korean war—with attendant expression of views, viciousness, hatred, and what at times seems total insanity—by U. S. leaders in government, press, and educational institutions—points up a serious question on the future of evolutionary socialism in this country. What is the future of the advanced middle ground where most Progressives stand?

We, who by nature have gravitated away from revolutionary socialism, must surely see the crisis that is squarely ahead of us. The struggle between monopoly capitalism and communism is not going to allow middle ground. It is not going to allow passivity. We are all going to be fighting for one or the other. A Reader

U. S. bases abroad

RANSONVILLE, N. C.

The Korean situation is a clear indication of how the presence of American forces in Europe and Asia endangers the U. S. and the peace of the world.

Soviet Russia resents American bases in Japan, Korea, Turkey, Greece, Austria and Germany as much as the U. S. would resent Soviet Russian bases in Canada, Greenland, Cuba and Mexico.

The Golden Rule would suggest that, since we do not wish the Soviets to threaten our borders, we should not threaten Soviet borders. Vernon Ward

Mexican reaction

TAMPICO, MEXICO

Truman and Acheson and our military heads know Russia will go far in preventing another world war. Hence they are likely to cause an incident that ordinarily would bring Russia and China into the war. Our political heads remind us of a child playing with TNT. The U. S. would show better intelligence to put a government in Washington that will seek peaceful settlement with the socialist world. My Mexican friends say the U. S. has gone plain crazy in this Korean intervention. Time will show if they are correct. C. V. Warner

Ouch!

MODESTO, CALIF.

. . . and doesnt it also put the question concerning what will it profit Uncle Sam if he gain the whole world — and lose his own Seoul? Rosemary Mardock

War and the war makers

Perhaps the most famous of all American political commentators was "Mr. Dooley", creation of editor Finley Peter Dunne at the turn of the century. It was Mr. Dooley's habit, in the cool of his Archey Road (Chicago) saloon, to discuss world affairs with his bartender, Hennessy. Here is one of Mr. Dooley's disquisitions, delivered at the time President McKinley set out to achieve America's "manifest destiny" to expand its borders, while Britain pursued what Mr. Dooley called its "impeeryal" campaign to subdue the Boers in Africa.

"I'LL niver go down again to see sojers off to the war. But ye'll see me at the depot with a brass band whin th' men that causes wars starts f'r th' scene iv carnage.

"Whin Congress goes forth to th' sun-kissed an' rain-jooled isles iv th' Passyfic, no more heartier cheer will be heard thin th' wan or two that rises fr'm th' bosom iv Martin Dooley. If Chamberlain [British Prime Minister Joseph Chamberlain, in the Boer War] likes war so much, 'tis him that ought to be down there in South Africa peltin' over the road with ol' Kruger chasin 'him with a hoe.

"Th' man that likes fightin' ought to be willin' to turn in an' spell his fellow-counthrymen himself. An' I'd even go this far an' say that if Mack [President McKinley] wants to subjoo th' dam Ph'lippeens—"

"Ye're a thraitor!" said Mr. Hennessy.

"I know it," said Mr. Dooley, complacently.

"Ye're an anti-expansionist."

"'If ye say that again," cried Mr. Dooley, angrily, "I'll smash in ye'er head!"

The Bootstrappers

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.

We had our get-together the other night and it was rather successful. We have 37 new subs for you. Our admission charge was a sub to the GUARDIAN. If those who came to the party were already taking it, as many were, then they designated some other lucky person to get the GUARDIAN.

We are sending to those who are receiving the GUARDIAN as a gift a card mentioning the name of the donor and suggesting that if they enjoy the paper they can get in touch with me and buy a sub for someone else. Sort of a round robin idea.

After these people have been receiving the GUARDIAN for a while, we'll throw a benefit for you guys so maybe you can eat for another day longer. You're doing a fine job and we'll do what we can up here to keep things going. Howard Bird

Who's that?

If you are a "working stiff," and you want to know who puts up the dough for the cold war expense, just look in the mirror.

—Simplified Economics
Kansas City, Mo.

REPORT TO READERS

We need your help — It's a matter of life

YOUR next copy of NATIONAL GUARDIAN (Aug. 2) will reach you in a full mailing wrapper.

This is being undertaken to speed the paper's arrival to your mailbox; to insure its reaching you in untattered shape; and to help you help us with our big double function:

1. Keeping alive.

2. Bringing the GUARDIAN to as many new readers as possible as the best weapon we can provide them for peace and a return to the rich, democratic promise of the Roosevelt-Wallace years.

We asked you last week, in a plea we must make just as urgently again this week: Pitch in to the extent of $5 or $10 NOW to insure the GUARDIAN's survival and bring it to the people around you who want and need information in their fight against World War III.

FOR your $5 we can send you a wrapped bundle of five copies of the GUARDIAN each week for a year for $10, ten copies, etc.). You yourself can distribute these copies among your friends, neighbors and jobmates or you can mail them to people in plain, open-end individual wrappers (a slit envelope does it perfectly) for a 1-cent stamp each.

Your organization can do this, too. Why not bring the subject up at this week's meeting? An expenditure of $25 or $50 now will provide sufficient copies for distribution by your whole active membership each week in this crucial year.

If you are circulating peace petitions—the World Peace Appeal, the International Red Cross Resolution or one phrased by your own group—arm yourself with a copy of the latest GUARDIAN for each person signing. Ask them to subscribe for their own future copies, mailed weekly in a full wrapper, for $1 a year.

Will you help us to help you keep the truth alive?

—THE EDITORS

WAR & PEACE

The world said: U.S. has gone crazy

THE world has gone "completely crazy", Britain's Defense Minister Shinwell told coal miners at Durham last week. The miners interrupted to shout: "In America!" Shinwell's speech was notable in that he failed to support U.S. intervention in Korea and refused to place responsibility for present international "misunderstanding." Britain, he said, must not be "stampeded" into "taking action which we may eventually regret."

In Commons Prime Minister Attlee said the Moscow talks between British Ambassador Kelly and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Gromyko were fruitless. Britain, he said, couldn't let China's admission to the UN be made a bargaining point over Korea. Press reports said Britain would give up its goal of economic recovery in favor of rearmament. But in the labor movement pressure was growing for Britain to disassociate itself from U.S. policy in Korea and the Far East.

REVOLT: From London GUARDIAN'S Gordon Schaffer reported:

> Labor's MP's who supinely rubber-stamped Attlee's endorsement of the U.S. invasion of Korea had a shock when they saw the size of the postbag of S. O. Davies, the one Labor MP to roundly condemn the Korean adventure. Davies, a much respected miners' MP never prominently associated with former foreign-policy revolts, is receiving hundreds of letters by every post —almost without exception supporting his stand.
>
> The 23 Labor MP's who subsequently moved for admission of China to the Security Council, and steps to end the fighting in Korea, were encouraged. All the force of the Party machine has been turned against them but 15 are standing firm, including Tom Driberg of the Party executive and one of or two who have been associated with the Party's right rather than left wing.
>
> Trade union branches pour in resolutions demanding an end to the war. The 650,000-strong London Trades Council voted 538 to 136 to demand China's entry into UN. The leadership of the Cooperative movement, alarmed at the anti-war feeling among the rank and file, issued an appeal for a stand behind the government. So far the government has the majority behind it but revolt is likely to grow.
>
> Workers collecting signatures for the Peace Petition tell me that since the Korean war people are more ready to sign. The Peace Conference this week-end, with 1,400 delegates from trade unions, cooperatives, religious bodies and many other sections, has broken through despite the peace boycott.

The **New Statesman & Nation** said that not only Britain and India but other members of the Commonwealth "have vigorously protested in Washington against the unilateral American action in Formosa." For Britain to support Formosa against the new China "would probably dissolve the Commonwealth, the magazine warned.

NO FAITH: In Washington, Secy. Acheson rejected Indian Prime Minister Nehru's proposal for peaceful settlement of the Korean war "by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council" through admission of China. Acheson said this would be "encouraging aggression." Nehru replied that it would not: it would "create a suitable atmosphere for peaceful solution." The **N.Y. Times'** James Reston said Nehru then sent a "personal message" asking Acheson to admit China as an "act of faith." This was denied by the State Dept. but Reston reaffirmed it.

Acheson's reply to Nehru was denounced by the entire Indian press. The **Lucknow Herald** said that the U.S.

> ...has taken over seriously the white man's burden from Britain and is constantly rattling her sword. U.S. action [in Korea] is not only no guarantee of world peace but a definite threat to it, and the sooner the world realizes it the better. All this talk of the freedom and liberty of smaller countries is mere propaganda.

The **Indian News Chronicle** and **Indian Express** of Madras made these comments on the U.S. reply:

> [It] breathes fanatic faith in the omnipotence of force, till now associated only with totalitarian regimes.
>
> [It shows] the Americans' profound misreading of the Asian mind, which resents any attempt to make this area of the globe a happy hunting ground for power politics.

EAST & WEST: In the Middle East, too, "the U.S. and the west are rapidly losing prestige . . . as a result of the news from Korea" (**N.Y. Times**, July 20). In Egypt, the Syrian news agency said, there is "not the slightest effort to conceal sympathy for the North Korean forces."

In France and Italy, the **Wall St. Journal** reported July 20, communism is strong and defeatism even stronger: "the licking America is taking in Korea is reinforcing this mood of defeatism."

At the week-end Nehru was reported still pushing his proposals, with behind-the-scenes British encouragement. Russia had earlier accepted them. But Washington's stand seemed to be hardening: the State Dept. let it be known it would actively oppose General Assembly action on China. It cut off all exports to China. At the same time, Chiang charged that Chinese forces were shelling the island of Quemoy, a stepping stone to Formosa.

DOUG IS PROUD: The Pentagon announced that its counter-offensive in Korea might not get started until fall or next spring. U.S. troops had been driven from Taejon, former U.S. headquarters, in what the **N.Y. Herald Tribune's** Homer Bigart called "their most humiliating and costly defeat since their debut in the Korean war."

In Tokyo Gen. MacArthur accepted "with pride" the post of commander-in-chief of Syngman Rhee's South Korean troops, while in Washington President Truman indicated the U.S. was committed to restoration of Rhee's corrupt and hated regime.

Korea—and after

The President last week demanded for his "police action" in Korea $10,000,000,000 (half the entire sum spent on World War I), removal of the present ceiling on the armed forces, economic controls (see Stone, this page). The **Wall St. Journal** said his demand for executive powers

> might be appropriate to an actual state of war [but not to] policing of a tiny country. * * *Mr. Truman asks for too much—certainly too much at this stage of events . . . [The ten billion figure was] arrived at by a process little more scientific than drawing a number from a hat.

Most sources said the figure was picked by the military. But the meaning of Truman's speech and of his rejection of all peaceful mediation efforts on Korea was pointed out by **Business Week:**

> Even if the North Koreans turned around tomorrow and vanished behind the 38th Parallel, it would make little difference. We are committed now to a new strategy—a strategy of growing military strength over the years.

Of the President's projected program, Progressive Party secretary C. B. Baldwin commented:

> It would make America a regimented military state, geared for global war . . . All this and more is clearly foreshadowed by the government's refusal of the Nehru invitation to talk peace and its insistence on taking the road to war.

Peace signers worry the war crowd

ALL last week "peace" was the mightiest word in the world. It was registered on petitions by 224,000,000 in almost every land on earth in an action that could tip the balance away from total war.

In the U.S. more than 1,000,000 persons had signed up. The figure moved columnist David Lawrence, who wrote from Washington:

> Much worse than the setbacks on the Korean front are the defeats being suffered throughout the world on the psychological front . . . Peace petitions are being circulated with tens of thousands of signatures. . . . America is losing . . . on the psychological front and there is no sign of any turn in the tide. It will take bold action by the President to organize an Office of

(Continued on following page)

YOUR HAND CAN STOP ATOMIC WAR!
SIGN FOR PEACE!
Thruout the world—
In China, Italy, Israel, in England and Brazil, in France and Mexico, in Finland and Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union, in Africa and India and in the United States—
Tens of millions of people of all faiths and creeds, all races are signing this appeal.
If we, the people say NO to war
THERE WILL BE PEACE.
This appeal was issued at Stockholm in March, 1950 by the World Committee in Defense of Peace.
TRYGVE LIE, Secretary of the United Nations, said of this Committee:
"I bless everyone, every man and woman, who works for peace."
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS:
"The A-bomb means total destruction . . . ban it."
THOMAS MANN, Writer, Nobel Prize Winner:
"I have signed the Stockholm appeal. I urge . . . any movement which
WORLD PEACE APPEAL
• We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.
• We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
• We call on all men and women of good will thruout the world to sign this appeal.
Name
City

HAVE YOU PUT YOUR NAME DOWN YET?
It's the best way we know to give the hot war boys a fit (See PEACE)

Canard Enchaine, Paris
"Nehru? Nehru? Who's he?"

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'Legal' police state when the nation is 'ready'

By John B. Stone
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

PICTURE of the months ahead as seen from here is rugged:

• Truman made it clear he'll be asking for many more billions above the $10,000,000,000 first installment.

• Natl. Security Resources Board chairman W. Stuart Symington has no faith at all in "voluntary" manpower controls. Rest of the total mobilization program is already in legislative form ready to be pushed through within a month, the GUARDIAN learned from an intimate associate of Symington.

• Although Gen. George C. Marshall said last month that "whoever wins another war their generation will lose it—the victorious power will stand amidst its own ruins," the Administration has told both political friends and opponents that war is inevitable.

Yet the Administration doesn't want to legislate the police state until the country appears "ready" for it.

CONTROLS & PRICES: Coyness of Republicans like Taft who say they don't want economic controls shouldn't be taken too seriously. Big business plainly does want them—on everything except profits: U.S. Chamber of Commerce has asked for across-the-board wage, salary, price controls.

Said Symington's associate:

> "Let the profiteers and scare buyers push prices up as high as they like. . . . When the prices have become intolerable we'll present our plan for a rollback to levels of today. Accompanying this plan will be manpower draft legislation, wage and profit controls and a reinvigorated rent-control law."

Present plans call for no independent agency like the World War II Production Board, but for new agencies to stay within existing departments—with Commerce handling production loans and controls, allocations and limitation orders.

DRAFTING LABOR: Labor leaders having fallen over themselves to support a no-strike pledge, the Taft-Hartley law will suffice for banning strikes. A World War II-pattern Labor Board will be created. Government will dictate where, when and for how much each person will work.

Symington is making a play for top job in a planned agency co-ordinating all control outfits, like the early World War II Office of Economic Stabilization under James Byrnes. The Senate Banking Committee exploring this project has called Symington and Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Gen. Bradley as witnesses, but not Secy. of Defense Louis Johnson. A high Administration spokesman said Johnson "might be embarrassing in light of his late economy program."

(Continued from preceding page)

Peace Information and to give it the proper instructions to engage in a world-wide crusade of truth.

The magazine Newsweek reported that the Truman Administration was "alarmed" at the number of signatures to outlaw the A-Bomb, said the government was thinking of a counter-campaign to outlaw land armies.

THE WORRIED MEN: Pending such counter-crusades, force was being used to halt the peace crusade. The Detroit City Council banned the sale and distribution of newspapers and literature opposing U.S. intervention in Korea; peace petitioners were arrested in New York City, Houston, Texas, Wilmington, Calif., Birmingham, Ala., Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Camden, N. J. In Atlanta, Ga., a woman peace petitioner was fined $100.

But the work went on and the names kept coming in. The executive board of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union officially endorsed peace petitions calling for a world ban on atom weapons. The Maryland Committee for Peace delivered to the UN 50,000 signatures on its own peace ballots. The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, through its secretary, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, called on the President to pledge that the atom bomb would not be used. The Cleveland Labor Council for Negro Rights proclaimed:

> We are vigorously opposed and call for an end to American armed intervention in the Korean civil war. We extend to our colored brothers in Asia the fraternal handclasp of a friendship forged by common experiences in a struggle for human dignity and freedom from oppression.

WILL TO SUCCEED: Toward the end of the week women all over the U.S. were receiving letters from a new organization, the American Women for Peace, formed at Lake Success by a delegation of 300 women who had tried without success to get an audience with Trygve Lie or any U.S. representative. They set as their first action a national delegation of women to Washington, D.C., to plead for peace on Aug. 8, anniversary of the A-bomb annihilation of Hiroshima.

Provisional committee of the new organization is headed by Ilyana Bromberg and Bess Kleinman and includes Helen Phillips, Eslanda Robeson, Leah Nelson, Laura Hall and Ronna Thaler. The address: 2 E. 23rd St., N.Y. 10.

TRIBUTE TO CRUSADERS: The Brooklyn chapter of the N.Y. Labor Conference for Peace gave a dinner for 200 persons who had obtained 250 or more signatures each on peace petitions, planned to bring the borough's total to 225,000. In California the Independent Progressive Party was roving

the state with a Peace Bus. The World Fellowship, Inc., issued an appeal:

> Peace is the people's business. Will you, our fellow world citizens, join us in trying to arouse the organizations to which we belong to exert their utmost united effort for peace?

From New York the American Slav Congress announced a national Slavic American Conference on Peace in October, urged all Slavic Americans to sign the World Peace Appeal.

All told, the recorded U.S. opposition to war prompted the Peace Information Center to say:

> It is a real tribute to the strength of the peace movement and the value attached to those first 1,000,000 signatures that simultaneously this past week the World Peace Appeal was attacked by Secretary of State Acheson and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

TANKS IN 2ND PLACE: Abroad the peace campaign maintained its spectacular pace. In Paris on Bastille Day a four-hour peace parade dwarfed a government display of tanks, planes and troops. In London 1,391 delegates, including representatives of large trade unions, attended a two-day conference sponsored by the British Peace Committee, climaxed it with a huge demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Among the speakers was Ilya Ehrenburg, So-

Full-scale attack opens on foreign-born in U.S.

There are 14,000,000 people of foreign birth residing in the U.S. Of these, somewhat less than half are resident aliens who entered under the quotas of their respective countries but have not become citizens. The foreign-born are a majority of the labor force in some industries. Many militant unionists and progressives are in this large segment of the U.S. population.

When, as now, militancy becomes "disloyal," the foreign-born are the easiest targets for "legal" harassment. With over 150 already arrested in deportation proceedings in 21 states, this harassment is developing into a full-scale campaign. The case of West Coast longshore leader Harry Bridges (whose bail a Senate subcommittee is now seeking to revoke) shows that citizenship makes no difference: the word of professional FBI stoolpigeons that a person not born here is a "Communist" is enough to remove the citizenship.

How far this "legal" illegality has gone was evident when the House of Representatives passed the Hobbs bill last week by 326 to 15. The bill, denounced July 19 by a group of leading churchmen and other notables as "resembling very closely the ways of the Nazi regime," would deny bail to "undesirable aliens" and make them liable to indefinite imprisonment in concentration camps. This total reversal of U.S. tradition comes at a time when Displaced Persons laws, which exclude all Republican Spaniards, have opened the doors to almost every conceivable type of active fascist the world over.

Below we publish an article of significance showing the techniques being used in the foreign-born harassment campaign. The Dmytryshyn case makes it clear that our political policemen are not ultimately concerned with deporting alien Communists, but with weaving a net in which first foreign-born, later native-born, progressives can be caught as "Communists by affiliation."

By Elmer Bendiner

IN a dreary court room at New York's headquarters of the Dept. of Immigration and Naturalization, part of the complex machinery for the assault on

the foreign-born was being shoved into high gear last week.

It began as a routine case. Andrew Dmytryshyn, 58-year-old Communist Party member and vice-pres. of the Ukrainian American Fraternal Union, a brotherhood of 14,863 members in the International Workers Order, was arrested. He was released on $5,000 bail and arraigned for deportation. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB) took up his case.

The government's interest was not routine. It sent up from Washington brash young attorney Mario Noto, a specialist in deportations. Early in the hearing he said:

> "The primary issue in this case is the nature and the character of the International Workers Order."

MAGIC WITH A MEANING: By what process of magic, an observer might have asked, had "the character of the IWO" become the primary issue? The government took action ostensibly to deport Dmytryshyn as "subversive." Dmytryshyn freely declared himself a Communist Party member, which is subversive, according to the government. But Dmytryshyn's statement about himself does not interest the government at all—for if that were all, only Dmytryshyn could be deported.

Dmytryshyn must be deported, the government says in effect, because he is a member of IWO, which is "affiliated" to the C.P. Once that is proved, every other foreign-born IWO member is subject to deportation or concentration camp under the Hobbs bill.

ANDREW DMYTRYSHYN
A test case

Yet when IWO tried to take the Attorney General's office into court to demand removal from his list of "subversive" organizations, the Attorney General refused to come into court. The government preferred to try the IWO in an immigration hearing, where no rules of evidence apply.

Dmytryshyn's attorney, Isidore Englander, called it a "fantastic proceeding." He said:

> "What you are trying to do and what the government is trying to do is to put an organization which has 160,000 members on trial, an organization which is not represented here and which has no opportunity to defend its interests."

NO JUDGE: The whole conduct of this "guilt by affiliation" hearing on which the fate of many thousands may rest is in the hands not of a judge, but of hearing examiner William J. Wyrsch, paid and supervised by the Immigration Dept. which is prosecuting the case.

The Supreme Court in the past has tossed out 10,000 deportation cases heard under those rules. The Federal District Court in Washington is considering an ACPFB application for an injunction against the Dmytryshyn hearing. Meanwhile Englander challenged Wyrsch at the hearing:

> ENGLANDER: "Suppose I am prepared to show you that you were not chosen in rotation but deliberately chosen because it was known in advance what your opinions would in this case?"
>
> WYRSCH: "I would still rule that it was not in violation of the regulations. I think I am qualified."

Government exhibits included **The Communist Manifesto,** Stalin's **Problems of Leninism,** Lenin's **Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky.** Except for routine documents establishing Dmytryshyn as a non-citizen, no government exhibit offered as evidence even mentioned Dmytryshyn's name.

THINGS ARE DIFFERENT: First in what was to be a parade of government-called informers was George E. Powers, once an IWO vice president. Questioned by the government, he had no trouble in recalling specific pamphlets sold at IWO meetings 15 yeears ago. Yet under cross-examination he could not remember the name or number of his own lodge, when it met or where except that he thought it was "somewhere in Manhattan."

He contradicted himself seven times in one day's cross-examination. As a Communist in 1920 and 1921, he said, he had advocated overthrow of the government by force in the streets of Boston. Englander pointed out that those were the years of the Palmer raids when leading Communists in Boston and elsewhere were jailed. Powers said that somehow he had not been arrested.

Englander asked whether that could be because he was a police informer even then. Flushing, Powers denied it indignantly as if that role were something beneath him.

Then a puzzled, pathetic look crept over his face. "Things are different now," he said.

viet author, who said:

"If the Russians behaved like the Americans there would not be this peaceful assembly here. If the Russians had sent their troops into Korea there would already be war. Our people don't want war."

In Australia, many unions were joining the organized seamen's unanimous decision not to handle war material for Korea. All through China rallies were held during an "Anti-Aggression Week" sponsored by the All-China Federation of Labor in response to an appeal by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

From Franco's Spain came messages from guerrilla 'bands supporting the World Peace Appeal.

Mayor Shinzo Hamai of Hiroshima told a Paris newspaper, during a round-the-world tour, that he and the people of his city "raise our voices against" use of the A-Bomb in Korea.

REMEMBER LIDICE: And in Lidice, the Czechoslovak village razed by the Nazis in 1942, those who escaped held a solemn ceremony last week and made this appeal to the world:

We, surviving women and children of Lidice, stand today on the desolate plain where our homes once stood, today on the eighth anniversary of the destruction of our village by the German fascists. We stand at the foot of the cross with a crown of thorns, by the graveside of our husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, and we turn to you, women and mothers in all the world, with this one appeal—

Do not permit a new Lidice!
Prevent war!

PP chapters back National Committee

Last week the National Committee of the Progressive Party and Henry Wallace, the PP's 1948 Presidential candidate, disagreed on what the U.S. and the UN should do in the Korean crisis. Mr. Wallace supported the U.S.-UN stand; the National Committee opposed U.S. intervention, asked for UN mediation, with the People's Republic of China participating.

Wallace said that his future in the PP was up to the rank and file (see Mailbag, p. 2) and said he would resign if they rejected his views. Meanwhile Progressive Party state and local committees were meeting to register their position. At press time the GUARDIAN had heard from these:

NEW JERSEY: On a report by State Chairman James Imbrie, who previously supported Wallace, the state committee voted 65-0 to support the National Committee. State vice-chairman Katherine Van Orden broadcast an appeal for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

MASSACHUSETTS: State chairman Oliver S. Allen paid tribute to Wallace's contributions but said that PP people "almost unanimously . . . disagree with his appraisal of the events in Korea and the Far East." The state committee voted unanimously to support the National Committee.

WISCONSIN: State chairman M. Michael Essin threw his support behind the National Committee, said that he felt the state committee would back his stand.

ILLINOIS: PP officers, national committeemen and candidates voted unanimously to recommend that the National Committee be supported by their organizations; but state chairman Curtis MacDougall emphasized that "there has been no break between the Illinois PP and Henry Wallace. The fact that we endorse the national committee's statement does not mean we repudiate Wallace." Later in the week 300 members of the enlarged State and Cook County (Chicago) central committee voted unanimously to support the national committee's stand.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Independent PP's executive board voted unanimously to support the National Committee and called a membership meeting for discussion of the issues.

Support for Wallace came from James Waterman Wise, one of the PP's founders, and from attorney O. John Rogge who said he "could not condone change by violence."

Agnes Smedley's last warning

'Dreadful war plot is being hatched in the Far East'

On Oct. 10, 1949, the GUARDIAN published Agnes Smedley's last article to appear in the U. S., hailing the new China, to whose victory she devoted her life. Hounded in her own country by "Soviet spy" charges from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters (later called "a mistake" by MacArthur), Miss Smedley went to England, where she died after a serious operation last May. In a last letter to the GUARDIAN she wrote: "Reading of American fascism day by day, I don't care much if I go to join the spirits of my ancestors." In death the smear campaign continued: it was suggested in the Congress that she had been "liquidated" by Russians because she "knew too much."

This extraordinarily prophetic article (excerpted from the London Labour Monthly*) was written by Miss Smedley on March 11. Since then, using the "North Korean aggression" as a pretext, the U. S. has definitely committed itself to keep the Chiang regime in Formosa and the French puppet regime in Indo-China by force, and continue occupying Japan indefinitely.* Ed.

By Agnes Smedley

A DREADFUL war plot is being hatched in the Far East, and it includes not only Formosa and Japan, but Indo-China. Yet the secret forces behind this plot are not yet known to the people of the world, certainly not to the peoples of Japan, America, Britain and some of the countries of Europe. To expose and protest, and finally to appeal to the people of America in particular, is the role of every peaceable man of the western world. But it must be done soon, otherwise the plot will reach its fulfillment in a new world war, beginning in the Far East.

For weeks now, the Chinese press in China proper, and in Hongkong, has been publishing serious reports about Japanese troops, officers and pilots who were being secretly sent to Formosa from Japan—with Gen. MacArthur's permission and undoubted assistance. The **Ta Kung Pao** recently reported that there are some 100,000 Japanese troops alone in Formosa. The entire Chinese press reported the arrival in Tokyo of Chiang Kai-shek's chief representative, Gen. Wu Teh-chen, to negotiate with Gen. MacArthur for the use of Japanese troops and pilots against the new China—following which the Japanese concentration on Formosa began. Even the London **Times** has quoted a story from Tokyo in which **Tokyo Asahi Shimbun** was quoted as admitting that a number of Japanese Army officers had gone to Formosa, including some generals.

STARTED LAST SPRING: Concentration of part of the U.S. fleet, including an aircraft carrier, in the coastal waters of China, is also of vast significance, particularly in the recent bombing of Tsingtao in the north which, in so far as I am informed, cannot be bombed from Formosa.

AGNES SMEDLEY
The words were prophetic

The **New China News Agency** of Peking has repeatedly published reports that Japanese and U.S. pilots are in charge of the planes bombing Chinese cities today (1,000 were killed in the first raid on Shanghai; in Foochow 6,000 were rendered homeless by incendiary-bomb burning of 1,700 houses). It further stated that

Kuomintang remnants, aided by the U.S.A., are building a new airdrome on Taishan Island in the Chushan Group, near Shanghai. . . . A scheme is on foot to use a base in South Korea for bombing major cities of Manchuria and North China.

The precision bombings of Chinese cities today are exact replicas of Japanese bombings of Chungking and other Chinese cities during the war.

RATTLESNAKES: In view of these wanton raids, we must consider Chiang Kai-shek's loudly-proclaimed plans to invade the China mainland within a short period of time, which were submitted to the American Government last summer and the outline of which was published in at least one American magazine, the **New Republic.** Let us consider Chiang Kai-shek's invasion force, which totals no more than 250,000 Kuomintang troops and an additional 100,000 Japanese. Since he lost all the rest of his 4,000,000 army to the People's Liberation Army in the past, he would not dare to invade the China mainland today unless he had the most serious assurance from American warlords that they would come to his aid.

Furthermore, Chiang has been joyously proclaiming the coming of the third World War for months, and even before the war with Japan ended, he boasted before a Kuomintang Congress in Chungking that "I forced the United States to fight Japan and I'll force it to fight the Soviet Union."

He may be insane, but he is nevertheless a treacherous little rattlesnake, just as Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell called him during the war. And there is no doubt but that he, and various American rattlesnakes with him today, hope that by an invasion of China they can draw the Soviet Union into the melee and precipitate their long-hoped-for third World War.

Who took Trygve for a buggy-ride?

AS apologetic "noes" to the plea for ground troops for Korea poured into Lake Success from country after country, the half-world now represented in the United Nations moved in anxious half-circles last week.

Since Secy.-Gen. Lie's fateful speech of June 25, when without hearing a word from North Korea he branded it as an aggressor before the Security Council, the world had speculated on what made him rush to take sides. On the clear-cut aggressions in Palestine and Indonesia he had never made any declaration to the Council, leaving the job to the delegates.

At Lake Success the name of a little-known American UN official was in the forefront of the speculations. It became known that while some of Lie's advisers (including some Americans) had told him to wait and see before taking sides on Korea, one in particular—Abraham H. Feller, UN general counsel—had pressed Lie to "fish or cut bait."

FISHING FOR OBLIVION: Weary and upset, Lie had agreed to fish—partly,

ABRAHAM FELLER
A whisper in the ear

mittees of the party voted unanimously it is said, in the hope that the U.S. might stop opposing China's UN membership in exchange for this concession. When it was too late he found the State Dept. had taken him for a buggy-ride, effectively silencing his campaign for mediation of East-West differences.

An American citizen in a strategic post now that the U.S. rides almost unchallenged in the UN saddle, the Harvard Law School graduate Feller seemed to have become the "gray eminence" of Lake Success. It was his legal brief that saved the UN job of ex-Czech delegate Jan Papanek after the Communists came to power in Czechoslovakia. Now the idea of creating an international "volunteer legion" to fight the Koreans is credited to him.

As Feller maneuvered to get other nations to help pull U.S. chestnuts out of the Korean fire, Lake Success reporters wondered when or if Lie's eight Assistant Secy.-Generals would throw their potential weight in the scales. One of the eight is a Russian—Constantine Zinchenko,—Asst. Secy.-Gen. for Security Council Affairs. Zinchenko succeeded Arcady Sobolev (now heading the U.S. desk of the Soviet Foreign Ministry).

UNEASY HOPE: UN observers saw the international organization looking more and more like a Psychological Warfare Bureau of the Western allies. Suppressions of "the other side" in the once strictly objective UN publications and radio programs were becoming commonplace. About all that remained was to start labeling North Koreans "the enemy."

Beneath the surface, uneasiness was shared by many even of the most conservative Secretariat members. They knew that one more push toward vassalage to Washington, and relaxation of efforts to admit China, could only achieve the death of UN. Many centered their hopes on the sessions of next month, when the U.S.S.R. is due to take the president's chair in the Security Council. If in August a compromise could be reached on the seating of China, thus restoring the legality of UN, possibilities for a general settlement might yet be opened.

Don't be an "armchair progressive." Get subs—Send $$ to the Guardian.

Who launched the Korea war? Here's the other side

At dawn on June 25 the American-trained, American-equipped, American-advised South Korean army, following a two-day preparatory artillery barrage, launched a general offensive northwards across the 38th Parallel. During the first hours of the surprise attack the South Korean forces penetrated to a depth of one to two kilometers.

THE account above comes from the July 8 issue of the **China Weekly Review,** independent, non-Communist publication owned and edited by John W. Powell and noted for its integrity.

This account is directly at variance with South Korean President Syngman Rhee's account charging North Korea with "invasion" on June 25. The Rhee account is the basis for U. S. intervention in Korea, and for UN actions sanctioning U. S. intervention.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN herewith presents a time-table of events in Korea bearing out the **China Weekly Review** account. It also shows that hostilities were actually begun by South Korea (with knowledge and participation of U. S. military and diplomatic personnel) a full month before June 25.

Most of the material is supported by U. S. press reports and similarly credited sources. The portions emanating from North Korean or other sources can readily be checked by UN investigation. At no time have the North Koreans been permitted to present their side of the story:

MAY 6, 1950: Rhee broadcasts from Seoul he cannot "liberate" North Korea at the moment, but will "in the not too distant future."

MID-MAY: Divisional commanders of S. Korean Army decide on three-way plan for attacking the North. Two S. Korean officers, later captured north of 38th Parallel, say:

> "Military headquarters instructed us that we must completely occupy the area north of the 38th Parallel."

S. Korean battalion deserts to North. High-ranking S. Korean officers arrested in "communist round-up."

MAY 16: S. Korean Defense Minister Sing Sung Mo predicts "May-June crisis," says planes, guns, armored cars are being purchased in U. S.

MAY 19-22: Pyongang radio says Southern troops violate Parallel in 5 areas.

MAY 30: In elections featured by arrest of 112 political figures, including 30 candidates, Rhee's party is decisively defeated by conservatives committed to peaceful unification of country. Rhee intensifies repression.

JUNE 3-6: Southern troops make 25 new attacks across Parallel, Pyongang radio reports. Two U.-S. generals arrive in Seoul. All leaves in S. Korean Army canceled, unified command instituted.

In Washington S. Korean Ambassador informs State Dept. his country is on the verge of internal collapse, asks armed intervention; several hundred jet-propelled F-80 fighter planes go to Far East (N. Y. **Herald Tribune.**)

JUNE 7: Democratic Front (organizations from South and North) broadcasts appeal from Pyongyang for North-South unity parley near Parallel.

JUNE 9: Rhee government acts to cut all communications between North and South.

JUNE 10: UN Commission in Korea sends representative across no-man's land at Parallel to receive the text of Democratic Front appeal. Robert Allen, **N. Y. Post,** July 3, quoting U. S. intelligence reports, says:

> Suddenly without warning or apparent reason the South Koreans opened heavy fire, pinned down the Communist emissaries and then seized them. Later they were jailed and are still there—as far as the UN mission knows.

JUNE 18: Democratic Front appeals for release of envoys and renews effort for peaceful unification. Pyongyang radio tells of repeated probings over Parallel by S. Koreans. Disaffection rising throughout S. Korea.

JUNE 18: John Foster Dulles flies to Seoul, promises National Assembly the "Communist grip on the North" will be loosened. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo order detail of largest, newest bombers to Far East (Marquis Childs, **N.Y. Post**). Dulles photographed in S. Korean trenches on June 20.

JUNE 22: Merchants in Seoul close their stores in protest against a Rhee plan to get money for troops by auctioning so-called "puppet" property really belonging to residents.

JUNE 23-24: Southern troops bombard rural villages north of Parallel; 13 peasants, 6 policemen were wounded, 1 policeman killed.

JUNE 25: At dawn S. Koreans launch full-scale offensive. AP reports town of Haeju, five miles north of Parallel, captured, quotes U. S. officer confirming capture. N. Korean radio warns it will begin a counter-offensive if the Southern army does not end attack. At 3 p.m. the North begins a counter-attack. Then come reports of invasion by N. Korea.

What the general said

Significant evidence on the American role at the frontier before the "aggression" on "peaceful" S. Korea came from U. S. Gen. W. L. Roberts, head of the Korean Military Advisory Group. He told Marguerite Higgins (N.Y. **Herald Tribune** June 5) 20 days before the outbreak:

> "If you're going to train a foreign army you have to make up your mind to have a big enough staff to have Americans at every level, including the battalion. I've got at least 13 to 14 Americans with every Korean division. They work with Korean officers who are their counterparts, they live right there with them in the field at the front [38th Parallel] AND STAY WITH THEM IN BATTLES AND IN REST PERIODS."

The N. Y. **Times,** June 26, quoted a Pentagon aide as saying privately that the U. S. had expected the big outbreak and had made all preparations. Another **Times** report said munitions were already moving to Korea "by prearranged plan." **Time,** July 10, revealed that last January U. S. policymakers "had drawn the broad outlines of U. S. action" in case of a Korean outbreak: "the quick recourse to the UN Security Council and the dispatch of arms aid."

At a meeting of top military leaders in Blair House June 25 the plan for U. S. armed intervention went into effect (N. Y. **Times,** June 28). Irving Pflaum, in a column suppressed after one edition in the Chicago **Sun Times** June 30, said the conference drafted a note to Russia asking it to cooperate in ending the Korean war; but that the note was deliberately held up until Tuesday "when it was too late for a Soviet reply that might have delayed U. S. action." Pflaum wrote:

> . . . The President announced his decision Tuesday noon. Our planes and ships were already moving. And the UN Security Council in New York was meeting later that day to consider the resolution calling for aid to South Korea. Sunday's UN resolution wasn't intended to call upon members for military sanctions. Yet the President used it to justify our action. It contained a joker which served his purpose. These three events are the circumstantial evidence that makes me suspicious. They suggest an evident desire to avoid all barriers to our armed intervention in the Far Pacific. ●

The American press, radio and war administration have suppressed the foregoing chain of events in an effort to keep the American people from getting at the real facts. You can do your part to counteract this by placing this vital information in every hand you can.

MIDDLE EAST

U.S. pulls fast one to suppress Iranians

LAST spring Australian newspaperman James Aldridge, who served in Russia and neighboring Iran (Persia) during and after the war, published a distinguished novel called **The Diplomat.** It described the appalling conditions in Iran and showed how the 1946 liberation movement in Azerbaijan (north Iran) was misrepresented to the world as "Soviet aggression."

The parallel with today's events in Korea is striking. Iran has been under martial law for all but eight months of the last nine years. Its Tudeh Party, whose underground newspaper has the biggest circulation in the country, is perhaps the Middle East's strongest progressive movement—with 80% of the population in the north and the large cities supporting it, according to the U. S. Embassy as quoted by Associated Press. In the past three years some 17,000 progressives have been hanged or shot; 9,000 are in prison; one of every five college and high school teachers has been jailed.

HAJ ALI RASMARA
There is a parallel

In the excitement over Korea, Iran was generally overlooked—but not by top cold-warriors in Washington who saw it as the most likely place for another popular outbreak. Two days after the Korean fighting began, Iran was promoted to a real "Truman Doctrine" country when Gen. Haj Ali Razmara was named Premier. Credited with suppressing the Azerbaijan revolt in 1946, Razmara has long been U. S. candidate for Iranian "strong man."

THE STRONG MAN: Although the U. S. three years ago began giving Iran "military assistance," it has held back on arms deliveries because of the government's instability. Early in 1949 Iranian papers wrote that the U. S. would speed up supplies if "a man like Razmara headed the government." A few weeks later, in February, 1949, a coup d'etat occurred. The new government outlawed the Tudeh Party and named one of Razmara's assistants to the key post of Teheran's military governor.

Since the coup d'etat the U.S. Embassy and the Shah have been bargaining over making Razmara Prime Minister. In May, 1950, the Shah told departing U. S. Ambassador John Wiley he considered the time ripe: he would name Razmara at the first opportunity.

This promise was apparently the reason for the sudden appointment of Henry F. Grady, former Ambassador in Greece, to the Embassy in Teheran. Grady, the U. S. press suggested, would find his Greek "experience" valuable if a "similar situation" arose in Iran.

MIDDLE-EAST SWITCH: The State Dept. recently began inspiring its favorite columnists to play up the "Soviet threat" in Iran—an indication (coupled with the Razmara and Grady appointments) that the U.S. might be seeking a pretext to send in U. S. planes and soldiers. Another aircraft-carrier had already been sent to the Mediterranean to strengthen the U. S. fleet in the Middle East.

The Middle East either hedged or abstained on the U. S. intervention in Korea. The only Middle Eastern country making a comparatively strong statement of support was Iran. Elsewhere, N.Y. **Times** reports from Cairo have detailed widespread support for Egypt's UN abstention on the U. S. Korean resolution. Middle Eastern papers are angrily attacking the intervention. Said the **Times:**

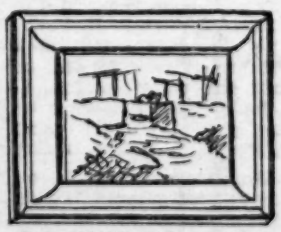
> The U.S. as much or more than Britain is the object of the prevalent hostility.

This contrasts strangely with the prevalent attitude up to the summer of 1949. From a solid front with the West, Middle Eastern countries have changed to a declaration of neutrality, delivered through Egypt. For this change the Soviet atom bomb and the new perspective on relative Soviet-U. S. strength have been decisively responsible.

Boost the National Guardian —the Peace Paper!

CEZANNE
The Viaduct

GAUGUIN—Women of Tahiti


VAN GOGH—Bridge at Arles

PICASSO
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FREEDOMS

Deal on to jam Mundt bill through

A CONGRESSIONAL bipartisan deal for passage of the Mundt police state bill was in the making last week. Top Democrats were pretending to head off the measure, but a veteran labor legislative representative said: "All they want is to get a bill that has Democratic sponsors instead of Republican senators Mundt and Ferguson."

Senate Majority Leader Lucas (D-Ill.) indicated that the internal security bill would be called up as soon as the President's emergency legislation is disposed of. He said: "We'll put enough provisions of the Mundt bill in it, as amendments, to make the opposition happy." He implied that an agreement had been reached with Mundt bill backers.

But the GUARDIAN's correspondent John B. Stone interviewed Sen. Homer E. Ferguson (R-Mich.), co-author of the Mundt bill, who told him:

> "That won't satisfy us. There is no requirement in the internal security bill for registration. What we want is a law to make all subversives register. If they pull that trick we'll simply move on the floor to amend the internal security bill by substituting the entire text of the Mundt bill."

KNOW ANY TACTICS? Observers expected the internal security bill to be called up within two weeks. Already passed by the House, it toughens laws governing espionage and requires all persons having knowledge of foreign espionage or "tactics" of a foreign political party to register with the Attorney General.

Representatives of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill warned that if the security bill is amended to include all Mundt bill provisions, the danger is great that the current war hysteria will force its passage.

Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) said:

> "If Congress wants to do anything about sedition laws, it had much better be restricting, if not repealing, the dangerous Smith Act rather than passing the still more dangerous Mundt-Nixon bill.... Imagine the Mundt-Nixon bill a law. Then imagine Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) in the White House and conducting a national purge of so-called fellow travelers. How many citizens could count themselves safe from defamation or even destruction?"

Willie McGee dies this week, unless—

TO all GUARDIAN readers everywhere the Civil Rights Congress last week appealed: Keep long distance telephone calls and telegrams pouring into the office of Gov. Fielding Wright, Jackson, Miss., urging clemency for innocent Willie McGee scheduled to die in the electric chair one minute after midnight, Thursday, July 27.

The appeal was urgent because during the week the Governor announced that he would not act to save McGee,

WILLIE McGEE
Hope until the last minute

convicted without evidence on a charge of rape. In a telephone interview with a N.Y. **Daily Compass** reporter, Gov. Wright said:

> "Why did the Daily Compass print the damnable lies in that series of articles about McGee? You know they aren't true and McGee's guilty as hell."

GOOD HUNTING: All week long in Jackson itself violence was being brewed. The Jackson **Daily News** in blazing editorials suggested lynching for a CRC-sponsored group of some 50 persons from many states due in Jackson on Tuesday to petition the governor and the chief justice for McGee's life. Said the newspaper:

> "Why the hell go to Korea to shoot Communists when the hunting is good on home grounds?"

Gov. Wright called the members of the delegation "'radicals, outsiders, communists," and said: "I advise all outsiders to stay at home and mind their own business."

To stave off threatened violence, William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC, appealed to President Truman and Atty. Gen. McGrath for "every possible protection."

THE MOBS GATHER: On Saturday John R. Poole, local attorney defending McGee, was attacked in front of the Jones County Court House in Laurel, Miss., where McGee was to be executed. He had petitioned for a new trial; it was denied. The mayor of Laurel started a move to disbar him. Civil Rights Congress lawyers from New York, Emanuel Bloch and Bella Abzug, together with Poole, requested protection from the Governor. It was refused.

As the deadline neared, lynch spirit in Laurel and Jackson mounted. The local American Legion organized vigilante groups; hotels refused to house members of the 10-state delegation; three delegates from California left Laurel after getting a message to friends that they had "trouble." State troopers were checking all out-of-state cars entering Mississippi.

CALENDAR

Chicago

HANDS OFF KOREA. Rally for Peace. Auspices Chicago Labor Conference for Peace. Sun., July 30, 4:30 p.m. Washington Park. Bring your friends.

Los Angeles

POSITION OF CONSUMERS IN A WELFARE ECONOMY. Lecture by Colston E. Warne, Ph.D., Prof. of Economics, Amherst College, Pres. of Consumers Union. Fri., Aug. 4, 8 p.m. Admission free. Unitarian Public Forum, 2936 W. 8 St.

2ND ANNUAL HEBREW YOUTH FESTIVAL: Dramatic presentation, Israeli songs & dances and luncheon. Sun., Aug. 6, 12:30 p.m. Griffith Park, Council Circle, Sec. 5 area. Donation $1. Hashomer Hatzair, 4026 Beverly Blvd. Reservations: DU 8-1968.

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THE COST OF "CONTAINING COMMUNISM"

The 90 billion dollar pork barrel

By Tabitha Petran

SINCE the end of World War II the U. S. has spent $64,000,000,000 on war preparations and $28,000,000,000 on foreign adventures: backing Chiang Kai-shek, restoring dictatorship in Greece, subsidizing a market for U. S.-owned Middle East oil via the Marshall Plan. In direct and indirect taxes this is now costing every U. S. family on the average more than $600 a year.

In 1950 U. S. consumers were paying over $45,000,000,000 in unnecessary price rises since the war's end—an average for each family of about $1,000 a year.

Since World War II corporation profits have totaled $117,600,000,000. General Motors, biggest profit taker, averaged a profit of $1,585 for every worker employed in 1947; $2,295 in 1948; $2,990 in 1949. Since the war's end, manufacturing workres' real weekly wages (in 1939 dollars) fell from $34.57 to $32.46.

SPLITTING PORK BARREL: The profit-taking, highest in all history, is no accident. The armament-adventure program has been a colossal pork barrel.

A $13,700,000,000 arms budget today buys what $8,100,000,000 bought in 1944. The initial cost of a new infantry division in 1944 was $14,000,000; today, $75,000,000. Uniforms cost less than $100 in 1941; today, $250. A pair of shoes cost $3 in 1943; today $6. A tank priced at $60,000 in World War II costs $120,000 now. A World War II $36.25 bazooka now costs $122. Food per soldier cost 15c per day during World War II; today, 96c. These price rises represent profiteering by the monopolies.

This is what the President's proposed $10,000,000,000 hike in war expenditures means to consumers:

TAXES: During World War II the tax burden was shifted from high to low income groups. In 1939 individual income taxes accounted for 15% of the total tax burden; in 1949, 37%—more than double. Corporation taxes increased less than by half. People with incomes under $5,000 paid 7% of individual income taxes in 1939; in 1947, 48%. People with incomes over $25,000 in 1939 paid 65% of individual income taxes; in 1947, only 23%.

Between 1945 and 1949 the percentage collected by excise (really sales) taxes jumped from 12% to 18%, whil the tax share of corporations dropped from 32% to 27%. The wartime excess profits tax was lifted in the fall of 1945 and the corporations granted a $3,000,000,000 tax rebate. But almost five years later consumers are still paying wartime excises on baby oil, telephones, railroad tickets, etc.

New tax money will come from low-income groups. The Administration looks on taxes (1) as a means of halting inflation by taking away purchasing power from consumers; (2) easing up on corporations as an "incentive" for war production. The $10,000,000,000 jump in armaments spending will cost each tax payer in the U. S. an average of $67 a year. Low-income groups will pay proportionately more; shifting the tax burden to them will be accelerated.

PRICES were already rising when the Korean war started. Profiteers moved in fast. Prices, especially in monopolized industries, skyrocketed. Tire prices jumped 10%; crude oil 14c a barrel; aluminum 1c a lb. Tallow jumped from 2c to 7¾c a lb. Chain coffee prices went up 4 to 5c a lb. Sugar rose 20%.

The Administration is repeating the early World War II approach, when prices were allowed to go up 30% before controls were imposed. The $10,000,000,000 thrown into the economy at this time—an economy already almost fully employed, as contrasted to 1939 when the economy was only two-thirds employed—could produce a runaway inflation. The value of the dollar could be driven down in short order to 40-45c.

Living standards of ordinary Americans, in any case, are due to drop 10 to 20% within the next six months.

SCHOOLS? SO SORRY: The President has already drastically cut the public housing program down to 30,000 units. The new arms program means the virtual end of all non-military building by the government—schools, hospitals, housing.

DOLLAR STRETCHER

How new inflation affects your family

EVEN before the Korean war, prices of food, clothing and furniture had been moving upward slowly for the past six months. The new upward push of wholesale prices the last two weeks points to noticeably higher costs next fall. Here are some things a family can do to soften the immediate impact:

MEAT PRICES: For the next two months they will be severely high. Switch to canned meats for some of your needs, especially corned beef, corned beef hash, tongue. Some brands of canned roast beef and hamburgers also offer good comparative value.

CAR TIRES: If you need them get them now. Rubber prices are climbing. But don't try to buy too far ahead; rubber deteriorates.

MATTRESSES AND SPRINGS: Try to find a decent value now. Bedding prices are headed upward. Some specials will be available in the mid-summer furniture sales starting now. You can also get good values in bedding by mail from one of the GUARDIAN's recommended sources: Household Mart, 157 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn. They'll send you a price list and specifications.

FURNITURE: This is a real problem. Prices have already gone up this year, and threaten to rise more. It may pay you to renovate some of your older pieces if they're in bad shape, especially if you can do some of the work yourself. (Look for information here soon on products that make renovation of furniture easier.) If you need new furniture badly, write us for a list of sources for furniture at discount.

Tips on buying cameras

SIMPLE box or folding cameras with no adjustments are usually the best buy for amateurs—not only because they're least expensive, but because they produce more certain results. Such cameras already have the lens opening and shutter speed adjusted at the factory to take pictures in bright sunlight of objects six or more feet from the lens.

If you want to take pictures indoors, too, box cameras and simple folding types are also available with flash attachments and built-in flash synchronizer, like the **Fed-Flash**, which many professionals recommend for amateurs. If you hope to take longer exposures indoors, a tripod socket built into the camera is another good feature.

ABOUT ACTION SHOTS: You can also take semi-closeups with inexpensive cameras if you get a portrait attachment which slips over the lens. The one thing you can't expect from a low-cost camera is action shots. Nor will it generally provide the sharp negatives necessary for very big enlargements, experts say.

You can get moderate action shots with a slightly expensive camera. This is generally the folding type with larger lens openings and a range of shutter speeds which you adjust as required. You can get good enlargements with this type.

REFLEX CAMERAS: Real camera bugs prefer reflex cameras, but these run into money. One advantage of a reflex type is that you can see the object you're photographing in full size because it's reflected in a mirror behind the lens, or in a glass finder on top of the camera. With a reflex you can also take more pictures on a roll of film. It takes fast action and indoor shots.

Miniature cameras come in inexpensive and costly versions. Beside the convenient size, a major virtue of tiny cameras is that film costs less. But if you want shots primarily for your album, you'll have to pay extra for enlargements.

LENS GOOD CLUE TO VALUE: In comparing features of different brands of cameras, one of the best guides is the quality of the lens. A single curved lens is the least costly. A double lens is preferable because it gives a sharper, truer image. More expensive cameras have three or more lens elements.

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